

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 164.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MAJOR BARKING, the new British representative in Egypt, will be raised to the rank of a Minister and receive an ambassador's emoluments.

TWENTY people are believed to have been killed by Monday's cyclone, and fifty injured. No additional names. The wires are down in the sections visited.

CORRESPONDENCE from Berlin leads to the belief that a grave Government crisis is impending, owing to the powerful combination of the various sections of the Reichstag against Bismarck.

THE London Times correspondent at Paris says: The country is thoroughly aroused concerning the Tonquin trouble. It is felt that the time for reflection is past and the only course for France is to act vigorously, and above all things, swiftly.

At Mansfield, O., Isaac Mitchell, a tinner in the employ of George Harris, suicided night before last by hanging himself to a bed-post. He leaves a wife and one child. Cause sickness.

At Columbus, O., Joseph Ford, a Cincinnati man in the Insane Department of the Ohio Penitentiary, hung himself in his cell this morning. Ford was convicted of grand larceny at the January term, 1881, of the Court of Common Pleas, and was serving a three year's sentence.

NOTWITHSTANDING the report of Mr. Stephenson in favor of the settlers of Dufferin county, Manitoba, whom the Pacific Syndicate sought to oust from their homesteads on the plea of irregularity, there is still a danger of the settlers being turned out of their homes at the bidding of a huge monopoly.

The bungling of Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who neglected his duties in his haste to visit England, has resulted in the failure of the Steamboat Inspection Act amendment. The result is that the terrible warning received by the Asia and other disasters has been ignored, and the law remains the same as formerly.

At Reading, Pa., thirty-five furnaces have been blown out along the line of the Reading railroad. The same state of affairs prevails in all this part of the State. O. 140 furnaces in this district, fifty have been closed on account of the condition of the pig-iron market. These furnaces consumed about 750,000 tons of coal a year, so that the blowing out of the furnaces will also have a bad effect on the coal miners.

## Six Thousand Car-Loads of Water-melons.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—Truck farming has become, during the past five years, one of the most important and remunerative industries in Georgia. Mr. Joseph Taylor, General Freight Agent of the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, says: "From reliable data furnished it is estimated that the crop of melons along the line of the road will reach for this season 3,000 to 3,500 car-loads." Without counting other points of culture it is safe to say that Georgia will produce this year 6,000 car loads of melons or more than 7,500,000 separate melons. The price of melons ranged in Chicago last year from 28 to 30 cents. Averaging the crop this year at 20 cent, and putting 1,250 melons to the car, each car will be worth \$250. This will make the crop worth \$1,500,000. This amount of cash poured into the States in the middle of the dull summer will be of incalculable benefit. How to get the crop to market is a serious problem. The shipments will begin about the middle of June and end about the middle of August. The bulk of it must be moved in forty days. This will give an average of 150 cars, or ten solid trains of fifteen cars each a day. The roads will be frequently called to move twenty full melon trains a day. It will take at least seven days for a train to reach the markets and return. We may expect, therefore, to see during the month of July 100 trains of fifteen cars each loaded with Georgia melons, and on the road to and from market. At the same time, cars will be needed at the melon stations to load for new trips. The facilities of the road are thought to be equal to the emergency. The truck and melons for the Eastern markets will find their way mainly by the ocean routes and the coal lines. The East Tennessee & Virginia and the Kennebec & Air-Line routes will carry to the East whatever surplusage is offered. To accommodate the great rush to the Northwest there are three routes open—the Louisville & Nashville, the East Tennessee & State road, and each of these has provided special equipment.

## Edison's Opposition.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Another electric lighting company is on the tapis in this city. Negotiations have been going on for some time between a few leading business men, and Edward H. Goff, President of the American Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston, for the introduction of the Thomson-Houston system of electric lighting, and the organization of a strong company, with ample capital for that purpose, here in New York. Mr. Goff promises, in the event of the subscription to the stock of the company asked for, to guarantee a like amount by his company, when they would commence operations immediately on the construction of the plant. Mr. Goff is now in the city, and a conference with leading capitalists has been held which bids fair to lead to satisfactory results. A few months ago the Thomson-Houston system of electric lighting was unknown and unheard of here, but the superior qualities of the light and the great advantage which the system possesses over that of all other systems of electric lighting heretofore in use has been so rapidly developed by the American Electric and Illuminating Company during the past year in the principal cities of New England, where it is making a brilliant record, has attracted the attention of many of the leading business men here who are interested in this system, of illumination, and believe in its ultimate victory over the gas interests of the country.

## THE LILY'S DIVORCE.

Obstacles to Effecting it in New York.

Opinions of Judges—Freddy Should Challenge the Law—Will the Langtry Remain in America?

NEW YORK, May 31.—The World has been at pains to secure legal advice regarding the chances for Mrs. Langtry to secure a divorce in this country, and publishes the following opinions of eminent counsel:

Can Mrs. Langtry obtain a divorce from her husband? This question has been often asked since the announcement was made that the fair Jersey Lily intends to begin proceedings to that effect here in New York.

The statement that she was going to plead abandonment or desertion as a ground induced an inquiry whether it was a good plea.

WHAT THE JUDGES SAY.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in answer to a question, said:

"There is no such law. There is only one ground of divorce in this State. Of course there may be a separation from bed and board for abandonment or desertion, but such a separation does not break the marriage tie, and would not permit Mrs. Langtry to marry again."

"Would not Mrs. Langtry have to show that she has been a resident of the State for at least a year?"

"Yes."

"Has she ever had a legal domicile in this State?"

"Ah," replied the learned Judge with a twinkle in his eye, "now you are asking my opinion on a question of fact. I am willing to lay down the law for you, though you know what the saying is: 'Everyone is presumed to know the law, except the judges, and they require two lawyers in each case to tell them what the law is.'"

"I can not express any opinion on a question of fact. Mrs. Langtry, you know, might begin proceedings in the Supreme Court, and as one of the Justices of that court I might be called upon to pass judgment on the facts of her domicile, cause of action, etc. I would first want to hear witness and counsel before giving my opinion."

IS NOT THE RISK ON THE OTHER FOOT.

Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, said: "There is only one ground on which a divorce can be obtained in this State. The decree in such a case allows the complainant to remarry. A separation from bed and board may be had for abandonment or for cruel and inhuman treatment."

"The statute does not fix any time that the abandonment must continue, for the bill of complaint may be filed as soon as the cause of action takes place."

"Has Mr. Langtry abandoned his wife?"

"I very much doubt whether Mrs. Langtry can conscientiously say, much less prove, that her husband has deserted her, when she, of her own voluntary accord, abandoned the place of his domicile for a home among strangers."

"For how long a time must she be a resident of this State before she can begin her divorce proceedings?"

"For at least one year prior to the time of filing her complaint. She could scarcely claim that she intended in good faith to make this State her home while her acts show that her intention was to journey from place to place wherever an engagement as an actress was to be had."

AN ACTRESS'S RESIDENCE.

"How then could an actress who is almost constantly 'on the road' be domiciled in any State?"

"An actor who once acquires a residence in this State does not lose it by a theatrical pilgrimage from place to place where he has no intention of changing his domicile, but where, as in the case of Mrs. Langtry, she has no fixed domicile in this country, she can scarcely acquire one as a bird of passage."

"What effect would Mr. Gebhard's almost constant escort of her have upon her chance of succeeding in obtaining a divorce?"

"If a bill of separation were filed and a defense interposed Mr. Gebhard, while, perhaps, guilty of no act of impropriety, might at the solicitation of Mr. Langtry be required to explain why he has taken so much interest in an abandoned wife."

WHAT THE LEADERS OF THE BAR SAY.

"I think," said Roger A. Pryor, "that there is a mistake in the report that Mrs. Langtry is going to commence divorce proceedings in this State. She will have no success here, as she shows no cause of action, either for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii or from bed and board. The reporter may have intended to name another State."

"Is there any State in the Union where she could obtain an absolute divorce on the grounds she alleges?"

"Lord bless you, she need only to go over to Rhode Island and remain there twelve months to obtain her divorce. Let me read you the statute of that State on the subject. I wish you would give it in full, just to show how lax they are in that State in dissolving the holiest tie that man or woman can enter into. Perhaps your publication may lead to a very necessary reform in that respect."

"But how about her residence there?"

"That is one of the most difficult things to disprove. Residence is made up of the act of living in a place and the intention of remaining there. Now, the act of living in a hotel, occupying a furnished room, etc., will show the living in a place, and as for the intention of remaining, the Court would have to take her word for it."

"She could change her intention on the day after she got her decree?"

"Assuredly."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of the firm of Evans, Southmayd & Choate, said: "I am happy to say that I know nothing of the law of divorce. You will find plenty of other lawyers who make a specialty of that branch of the profession and who know all about it."

## CARGOES OF CORPSES.

Shipping Raft Loads of Dead From the Afghan War.

The Tonquin Trouble—Bismarck Will Oppose a French Blockade—The Dynamite Defendants—All of Them Indicted in the Criminal Court To-Day.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Alphonso Taft, United States Minister to Austria and Hungary, and Eugene Schuyler, United States Minister to Greece, Serbia and Roumania, were presented to the Sultan yesterday by General Lew Wallace, United States Minister to Turkey.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, May 31.—Calcutta dispatches that there has been three days of steady fighting between the Afghans and the Shinwaris, and that both sides have sustained very serious losses.

Raft loads of dead bodies have been brought down the Cabul River.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a long and important address at the Conservative demonstration at Hermondsey. He condemned the policy which had been pursued by the Administration in Egypt and South Africa, a policy which he said had accomplished nothing except to paralyze the local governments and make them inefficient, which is directly injuring commercial and Government influence at home.

He said the country was simply drifting in the absence of any real government.

LONDON, May 31.—With reference to his motion in relation to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, Kennard, M. P., writes to the Times to-day that he is still desirous of ventilating the subject. He says his desire is fortified by a firm conviction that the American press and Government have evinced an honorable wish to have the question finally settled.

LONDON, May 31.—The following is the resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, which Kennard intends to move in the Commons: That in view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the House is of opinion that an exchange of views between the English and United States Governments on the subject would be conducive to a development of friendly relations between the two countries.

LONDON, May 31.—In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansbrough and Wilson, and said an indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treason and felony.

He stated that Lynch, alias Norman, who turned informer, had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe the plans of the Fenian conspiracy which existed in America.

If the grand jury believed the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be fully corroborated by other witnesses.

The charge had been postponed for some days, while the Crown was deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. A second indictment, he said, would be prepared against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to commit murder.

Lynch would also be permitted to give Queen's evidence in this case.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in all cases within an hour after receiving the Recorder's charge.

ITALY.

ROME, May 31.—Signor Depretis has announced to the King that he has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, whose members are in sympathy with his own views on National matters.

TONQUIN.

BERLIN, May 31.—Despite the assurances of the French that there is no danger of war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China is already very much disturbed by the Tonquin dispute.

It is hoped in Berlin that if France declares a blockade of the Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade can not be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it.

The German Government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

LONDON, May 31.—The French Government have instructed M. Waddington to ask the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow, to state what are the intentions of China with regard to the Tonquin affair.

RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The Czar last evening attended the ball given by the Governor General of Moscow, and also the gala performance at the theater, where he met with an enthusiastic greeting by the audience as he entered the imperial box. The theatrical performance consisted of selections from the opera "La Vie Pour La Czar," and the petit ballet of the "Day and Night."

A Contest for a Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Quite a contest is going on here for the custody of a bright little Arab boy now in charge of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. The boy's father, Andrea Tounos, was sent to jail some time ago for begging in the streets with the boy. He was released last Saturday, and has applied for the child, saying that he has plenty of money, and intended to return to his own country. On the other hand, the boy does not want to return to his father, and several persons have offered to educate him.

## THE BRIDGE HORROR.

New York Paper Accounts of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The leading topic of editorial discussion in all the metropolitan papers this morning is yesterday's catastrophe on the Brooklyn bridge.

The Sun says at the concluding paragraph of a long and thoughtful article: "All practicable means of securing the highest degree of safety for passengers on the bridge must be adopted at once. If necessary, let travel and traffic there be suspended until the proper changes are made. Last Thursday it was a bridge of festivity, yesterday it was a bridge of death, therefore it must be a bridge of safeguards for life."

The World appears to lay the entire blame upon the unfortunates who are killed or maimed. "It was probably the most needless, foolish, unaccountable panic ever known. An instant's thought, a glance ought to have shown everybody that there was no danger and quieted all fears. No doubt the idle talk about the probable unsafety of the bridge working in the public mind was the true cause of the panic."

The Tribune concludes its article by saying: "The Trustees and the men whom they had put in charge of the bridge have brought the structure to a magnificent completion, but if they are to be judged by yesterday's fatal blunder, they are wholly incompetent to take care of it. They must mend their way or retire. The people of both cities, knowing full well that such a tragedy as that of yesterday might readily have been prevented by proper care and foresight, will certainly hold the management to a severe account for their trust."

The Star likens the bloody baptism of the bridge to the butcheries in the arena which followed the victories of the Roman legions or other events conducive of popular rejoicing, and confesses that it finds it hard to speak calmly or temperately of yesterday's slaughter. It adds: "When a structure has cost \$15,000,000, and is drawing \$2,000 a day in tolls, there is no room or excuse for niggardliness in dealing with essentials."

The Herald, in its analysis of the causes of the disaster, finds that it was principally due to the absence of a police force, which the bridge trustees had abundant authority to employ and maintain.

From Previous Report.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A fearful catastrophe occurred on the East River Bridge yesterday afternoon, by which a large number of people have lost their lives. The narrowness of the footway for passengers is the cause of the horror. The majority of the dead are so far unidentified. At about 4 o'clock the long line of people on foot in the center walk of the structure going from and coming to this city thickened, swelled, and stopped in its motion just at the stairs leading up from the concrete roadway to the bridge proper. Strong men and feeble women, manhood and infancy were wedged together in that jam by the fearful pressure of the crowd, which extended miles, one might say, on either end of the line. It was a remorseless, fearful, stupid force that held its victims as immovable as the stone foundations of the bridge itself. The stoppage lasted nearly an hour, during which time scores of people fainted. To relieve the jam the bridge officials removed some of the iron paling a few feet from the stairway on the New York side, when, of course, those unfortunate enough to be near the opening, weak and fainting as they were, immediately fell helter skelter, heels over head, down on the jagged, gravelly road beneath, a mass of bruised, discolored human flesh. Scores were trampled upon instantly, and to stumble was death. Men were dragged out of that heap of helpless humanity with faces blue as indigo, and the life blood trickling out of their nostrils; children and women pale, disheveled and dead. The roadway on either side of the walk was strewn with the dead and dying—a pitiable sight—and yet, it is said, no efforts were made by the bridge officials to stop people coming on the bridge.

The dead and dying were carried off in wagons, carts, etc., improvised on the moment for the service. Meanwhile teams were rushing both ways at full gallop over the roadway, threatening the limbs and lives of those on foot who were attempting to assist the unfortunate victims.

At the Chambers Street Hospital are lying thirteen dead—six unknown men, six unknown women, and George Smith, of No. 42 Water street. The office was filled with people making frantic inquiries for missing friends, and with hysterical women. Two more of the dead, one a boy of fifteen years and the other a young woman, are lying at the city hall police station, unidentified.

The scene in the City Hall Police Station was simply terrible. Women were screaming and wringing their hands, men with torn clothing and bleeding faces, and all around the forms of the wounded, most of them unconscious, lying beside the walls. Every now and again a frantic mother would rush in inquiring for some one lost, but there were none to answer her, for the revival of the insensible concerned all. Then the jangle of the ambulance bells added to the confusion, as wagon after wagon tore up to the door and the surgeons descended. A perfect stream of unconscious forms was borne into the station on stretchers, as the ambulances were filled and driven away.

"I was walking along the bridge toward the New York entrance," said a man who held a young girl by the hand who was crying bitterly, "when I heard shouting and screaming suddenly arise in front of me. Then I saw hats, sticks, and hands stretched aloft, and with one scream the whole dense mass surged and swayed toward the gates. I suppose the people thought the bridge was coming down. Anyway they fought, screamed and yelled like demons. Children and women were knocked down and trampled upon, and I was borne irresistibly out of the entrance. Then I found this little girl, who had lost her friends, and here we are, safe, thank God."

Mr. Merten, superintendent of the bridge, was seen by a reporter a few minutes after the accident. He said: "Five minutes before word came to my office about the catastrophe I received word, in answer to my inquiry, that everything was going on smoothly on the bridge, and that the pedestrians were moving along quietly. I certainly have no idea what caused the horrible tragedy, as various accounts have reached me. From four distinct sources I hear, however, that a panic was brought about by a gang of pickpockets. The New York policemen had warned us to-day that thieves and rascals were operating on the bridge, but as none of them were identified, of course we could do nothing. As soon as I heard of the crash, I ordered the roadways to be thrown open, and people are going across that way now."

It was not until the dead wagons came out that the public knew anything of the catastrophe. The wagons were followed off the bridge by women crying for their children, and men crying for their wives. Several of the women were half naked, and many had on only rags. One woman had both her shoes torn off and almost all were bareheaded. There were hundreds of them disheveled and crying. Their faces were white, and in many instances were covered with dust and dirt.

When the approach was cleared at last it was literally covered with articles of clothing and personal property abandoned in the struggle. They were viewed with amazement by the people coming over from Brooklyn who had not heard of the disaster. In the excitement of the crush Wm. Oxford, aged forty-five, a drunken man, deliberately jumped from the bridge approach into William street, and received severe internal injuries and external bruises. The place on the bridge where the accident occurred is the danger spot in the street.

SOME OF THE SICKENING SCENES.

The police joined the bridge officers in clearing a little space about the foot of the steps, and in dragging to one side from the mass of bodies the dead and the dying. Some crawled out by themselves. A company of the Twelfth New York Regiment worked hard at dragging them out. Seventy-five seemed to be nearly dead. They were laid along on the north and south sides of the pathway, and the people from Brooklyn passed on between them. Men and women turned faint at the sight of the swollen and blood-stained faces of the dead. Four men, a lad, six women and a girl of fifteen years were quite dead, or died in a few moments.

ON TIME.

The Ohio Republican Convention Will Not Be Postponed.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The meeting of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee called to discuss the advisability of postponing the State Convention, convened at the Neil House. The members present were Messrs. Hornberger, Cappeller, Kuhn, Culbertson, Jones, Vernon, Dremkils, Merriek, Brown and Conger.

The Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts were not represented. It was unanimously agreed that there should be no postponement of the State Convention from the date originally determined upon, June 5 and 6. Charley Hornberger was the only member who had assurance sufficient to even suggest that it would be the proper thing to postpone the convention until after the Supreme Court had passed upon the constitutionality of the Scott bills.

Inventors to the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A special committee, consisting of officers of the Treasury Department, has been assigned the duty of examining a variety of seal locks with a view to selecting one that will afford greater security to the contents of bonded cars. Under the present system it is frequently difficult to definitely locate the point where a bonded car in transit from New York or Boston to Chicago was opened and the contents disturbed or abstracted. The necessity for improved seal locks is all the greater when bonded cars are taken through Canada and re-enter the United States at Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., or Duluth. Several very ingenious contrivances are being considered by the committee. One contains a clock-like mechanism, which makes it impossible for the lock to be opened either by picking or by the key without the fact being registered somewhat after the manner of the bell-punch used by street-car conductors. The interior of the lock is so arranged that the "movement" cannot be afterwards changed back to its former condition.

Another description of lock contains thin plates of glass over the keyhole, which are broken by the insertion of the key. A large number of the locks found to be the most practicable will be required for the leading railways engaged in forwarding imported goods. The Boston & Albany, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie and Grand Trunk roads will need many thousands of them.

A Snake Inside an Egg.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., May 31.—A farmer living near here a few days ago, put away a large egg which he had found in his barn among the other eggs. On breaking it open a short time afterwards he was surprised and horrified to see that it contained a lively snake five inches long. He is willing to make an affidavit to the fact that there was no hole in the shell before he broke it.